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MEMORANDUM

RM-3619-PR

MAY 1963

SOVIET PHILOSOPHY, SCIENCE  
AND CYBERNETICS

F. J. Krieger

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**F. J. Krieger**

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PREFACE

The purpose of this study is to give those interested in technical intelligence an insight into how all aspects of science, i.e., organized knowledge, are made to conform to the ideological mold of Marxism-Leninism in the Soviet Union.

The material in this Memorandum, although complete in itself, is part of a larger study concerned with the development of science and technology in a rigidly planned economy. It is being published at this time because of its immediate interest. The complete study will be published at a later date.

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## INTRODUCTION

One of the most cogent aphorisms in the Soviet thesaurus is Karl Marx's eleventh thesis on Feuerbach: "The philosophers have interpreted the world in various ways; the point, however, is to change it."<sup>(1)</sup>

It was not until the ascendancy of Lenin in the early 1900's, however, that the communists launched their all-out assault on the world by the implementation of Marxism-Leninism--the official ideology of the Communist Party and the Soviet government. By definition, Marxism-Leninism is "the science of the laws of development of nature and society, of the revolution of the oppressed and exploited masses, of the victory of socialism in all countries, and of the building of Communist society. Marxism-Leninism is the scientific expression of the radical interests of the working class and of all workers."<sup>(2)</sup>

Marxist-Leninist ideology is founded on a doctrinal edifice that consists of two parts: dialectical materialism and historical materialism. Dialectical materialism is both a theory of reality, or world-outlook, and a methodology; it is allegedly based on the evolution of the natural sciences and affirms the continuous transformation of matter and the dynamic interconnectedness of things and concepts. Historical materialism is the associated theory of society and deals with the problems of ethics, aesthetics, and the philosophies of history and law. Friedrich Engels is generally considered to be the founder of dialectical materialism, and Karl Marx the founder of historical materialism. Lenin's contributions to the official Soviet ideology<sup>(3)</sup> lie chiefly in the following: (1) his deepening of the concept of matter; (2) his establishment of dialectical materialist epistemology--the so-called theory of reflection, or copy-theory; (3) his emphasis on the necessity of uniting theory and practice; and (4) his emphasis on partiinost' (partymindedness) in philosophy. Needless to say, partiinost' pervades every phase of communist activity.

That Marxism-Leninism is not a science follows from the fact that it does not satisfy the three essential conditions of a science: (1) that it be based on experience; (2) that it be presented in a

logical and coherent way; (3) that it be open to free criticism and readjustment or rejection if further facts demand it. Marxism-Leninism does not satisfy any of these conditions. It is not based on experience; rather, it is proposed as an a priori dogma derived from the inviolable "classics" of Marx, Engels, and Lenin. It is not logically organized. It rejects free criticism and believes itself to be eternal and unchanging.<sup>(4)</sup>

Be that as it may, since 1917 the world has changed substantially, and a significant portion of that change is the result of the Communist application of Marxist-Leninist principles to human affairs.

The implementation of Communist ideology is a product of Party congresses, plans, and programs. The first program was the Manifesto of the Communist Party, written in German by Marx and Engels and published in London in 1848. It begins with the ominous preface: "A specter is haunting Europe--the specter of communism." It ends with an equally ominous epilogue: "The Communists disdain to conceal their views and claims. They openly declare that their ends can be attained only by the forcible overthrow of all existing social conditions. Let the ruling classes tremble at a communist revolution. The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win. Working men of all countries, unite!"<sup>(5)</sup>

The fourth and latest Party program was published in draft form in the summer of 1961. After discussion and revision by the 22nd Party Congress in Moscow, it was adopted on October 31, 1961. The 48,000-word document was published in Pravda and Izvestiya on November 2, 1961. This latest blueprint of Party plans for the next twenty years consists of two parts. Part One is an historical, self-laudatory discourse entitled "The Transition from Capitalism to Communism Is the Road of Human Progress." Part Two is a specific plan of action entitled "The Tasks of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in Building a Communist Society" and is based on Lenin's formula: "Communism is Soviet power plus the electrification of the whole country."

Whereas the Communist Manifesto was a dramatic and foreboding document, the 1961 Communist Party Program apparently lacks fire and



conviction. It begins innocuously with the half-truth: "The great October Socialist Revolution ushered in a new era in the history of mankind, the era of the downfall of capitalism and the establishment of communism." It ends with the lame prediction: "The Party solemnly proclaims: the present generation of Soviet people shall live under communism!"

The Soviets immediately, and on a large scale, began to implement the basic tasks to be accomplished in building a world communist society. One of the chief methods was for leading writers to begin their articles with excerpts from the 1961 Communist Party Program, in a manner similar to that used by clergymen who introduce their sermons with Biblical excerpts. The first issue of many of the 1962 technical journals carried an editorial that expatiated on how various specialties were to be developed according to plan. The philosophical journal Voprosy Filosofii (Problems of Philosophy) used the simple expedient of publishing, without comment, its thematic plan, which forms the larger part of this Memorandum.

Superficially, the plan comprises the following nine sections:

- I. Theoretical Problems in Building Communism (28).
- II. Dialectical Materialism and the Philosophical Problems of Science, Logic, and Cybernetics (137).
- III. Historical Materialism (33).
- IV. Marxist-Leninist Ethics (22).
- V. Scientific Atheism (10).
- VI. Aesthetics (33).
- VII. Criticism of Contemporary Bourgeois Philosophy and Sociology (30).
- VIII. History of Philosophy (35).
- IX. Criticism and Bibliography (13).

The figures in parentheses, which total 331, indicate the number of topics suggested for discussion in each section.

It is obvious that Section II, Dialectical Materialism and the Philosophical Problems of Science, Logic, and Cybernetics, with 137, represents more than 40 per cent of the total number of topics. Inspection shows that items 53 through 83, or 10 per cent of the total, are devoted to cybernetics, while items 84 through 137, or

16 per cent of the total, are devoted to the natural sciences. There seems to be no question that the Soviet Union (specifically, its philosophers, scientists, and engineers) is extremely interested in cybernetics, that new discipline of bourgeois origin.

At this point it may be appropriate to quote from an article by Academician P. L. Kapitsa that appeared in the newspaper Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta on March 26, 1962.<sup>(6)</sup>

"There is a field of knowledge that bears the generally accepted name 'cybernetics.' Many people know what cybernetics is. They also know about its enormous role in the contemporary life of society. But this is what was written about cybernetics on page 236 of the Philosophical Dictionary, published in 1954: 'Cybernetics (from a Greek word meaning steering, governing) is a reactionary pseudoscience which arose in the U.S.A. after the second world war and which received wide dissemination in other capitalist countries as well; a form of contemporary mechanicism.'

"It is true that this was written in a book published eight years ago. This mistake has been corrected.\* But after all, philosophers should foresee the development of natural science and not belabor a stage that has passed.

"If, in 1954, our scientists had listened to the philosophers and had accepted this definition as a guide for the further development of this science, then it can be said that the conquest of the cosmos, of which we are all justly proud and for which the entire world respects us, could not have been achieved, because it is impossible to control a spaceship without cybernetic machines."

Items 53 through 83 in Section II of the Thematic Plan for the journal Voprosy Filosofii are evidence that cybernetics is being subjected to a thorough philosophical examination in order to establish its ideological compatibility with dialectical materialism.

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\*Translator's note: The 1955 edition of the Soviet Short Philosophical Dictionary (Kratkii filosofskii slovar') omitted the term "cybernetics" altogether.

The compatibility of cybernetics with historical materialism, however, appears to be of little concern to Soviet philosophers, as indicated by the single entry in the thematic plan--namely, Item III-31, Historical materialism and cybernetics.

During 1962 there appeared in the pages of Voprosy Filosofii nine articles on cybernetics, two of which pertained to the joint theoretical conference of philosophical (methodological) seminars of the USSR Academy of Sciences institutes on the philosophical problems of cybernetics. The conference was organized by the Academy of Sciences' Scientific Council on the Complex Problem "Cybernetics," the Scientific Council on the Philosophical Problems of the Natural Sciences, and the Party Committee of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences. About 1000 persons attended the conference, which was held in Moscow on June 1-2, 1962. All basic trends of science connected with cybernetics were represented. Philosophers and mathematicians, physicists and biologists, engineers and linguists, psychologists and physicians actively discussed the philosophical-theoretical problems of the new scientific trend, which is most important for the development of the entire front of scientific research in the USSR.

Academician A. I. Berg, chairman of the Scientific Council on the Complex Problem "Cybernetics," opened the conference, reminding the participants of the importance of cybernetics in the light of the resolutions of the 22nd Party Congress and the new Party Program. "The task of cybernetics," he said, "is to help ensure the high, optimal level of control of the labor of the Soviet people in science, in industry, and in economic planning. But to do this, it is necessary to continue work on strengthening the ideological, methodological, and philosophical bases of cybernetics."<sup>(7)</sup>

THEMATIC PLAN OF THE JOURNAL "VOPROSY FILOSOFII" (8)

- I. Theoretical Problems in the Building of Communism (in connection with the Resolution of the XXIInd Congress of the CPSU and the Program of the CPSU).
  1. The increasing role of the CPSU in the period of the large-scale building of communism.
  2. The regularities of transition from capitalism to communism.
  3. The effect of a worldwide system of socialism on the development of human society in the modern epoch.
  4. Social-economic, political, and ideological unity as the moving force in the development of a world system of socialism.
  5. The world system of socialism as socio-economic and political cooperation.
  6. The unity of socialist internationalism and patriotism.
  7. The struggle against revisionism and dogmatism--a necessary condition for strengthening the unity of the international movement.
  8. The definitive significance of the material-technical base of communism for the development of socialist relations into communist relations.
  9. The development of socialist labor into communist labor.
  10. On the increasing role of social consciousness in the period of the building of communism.
  11. The development of socialist consciousness into communist consciousness.
  12. The significance of material and moral factors in the building of communism.
  13. Communism and equality.
  14. Social beginnings and social amalgamations of workers--the germs of communism.
  15. The development of socialist enterprises into communist enterprises.
  16. The kolkhoz--the school of communism for peasantry.
  17. Communist relations in the life of Soviet people.
  18. The development of marriage-family relations in the period of transition from socialism to communism.
  19. The character of labor and discipline in communist society.
  20. Solution of the housing problem and public welfare in the USSR.
  21. Overcoming vestiges of capitalism in the behavior and consciousness of the people.

I. Theoretical Problems in the Building of Communism (cont'd)

22. The social structure of contemporary capitalist society and the aggravation of social antagonisms.
23. Capitalist monopolies--the main enemy of the popular masses.
24. On the correlation of the struggle for democracy and socialism in the contemporary stage.
25. Peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems--the objective necessity for the development of human society in the contemporary epoch.
26. The exclusion of war from the life of society--the practical outlook of contemporary social development.
27. The ideology of the national-liberation movement.
28. National democracy as a state form of the liberation of nations from colonialism.

II. Dialectical Materialism and the Philosophical Problems of Science, Logic, and Cybernetics.

1. On urgent problems of dialectical materialism.
2. Scientific foresight and its types.
3. The role of scientific foresight in the guidance of society.
4. The characteristics of action of the basic laws and categories of dialectics under the conditions of the building of communism (series of papers).
5. The correlation of the laws of nature and society.
6. The concept of development.
7. The correlation of the external and the internal in development.
8. Communication as a category of dialectics and its role in contemporary science.
9. The material and the ideal.
10. On the nature of the psychic.
11. On the essence of consciousness.
12. The problem of the transition from sensation to thought in contemporary science.
13. Subject and method.
14. Principles of transfer of methods from some sciences to others.
15. Internal logic of development of contemporary science.
16. Interrelation of differentiation and integration of contemporary scientific knowledge.
17. Forms of determinism.

II. Dialectical Materialism and the Philosophical Problems (cont'd).

18. Correlation of philosophical categories and natural-science concepts.
19. Correlation of dialectics as a general-science method and the methods of particular sciences (series of papers).
20. The role of quantitative analysis in the knowledge of laws.
21. The concept of scientific theory.
22. The role of philosophical premises in the creation of a scientific theory.
23. The problem of the relative independence of the development of philosophy.
24. The problem of the generalization of the history of philosophy and science from the point of view of the basic categories of logic.
25. Dialectics as the result, sum, and conclusion of the history of the knowledge of the world (Lenin).
26. The role of categories in the construction of a theory.
27. The classification of conclusions of a theory.
28. The structure of historical knowledge.
29. The role of the investigation of the history of knowledge in the construction of a scientific theory.
30. Concerning the problem of the general theory of systems.
31. Kinds of abstractions.
32. The problem of communication of abstractions during the construction of a particular science.
33. Conditions of abstracting during the analysis of developing objects.
34. On the correlation of contentive and formal moments in the development of scientific knowledge.
35. Observation, experiment, and scientific explanation.
36. Analysis of the logical structure of experiment.
37. The problem of visualization in scientific theory.
38. Analogy and its role in contemporary science.
39. Modeling as a method of contemporary science (philosophical, logical, and applied aspects of the problem).
40. Role of the sign in constructing the formal model of a language.
41. Place of the sign in the theory of information.
42. Structural classification of signs.

II. Dialectical Materialism and the Philosophical Problems (cont'd).

- 43. Definition of the rules of the functioning of signs in various fields of science.
- 44. Sign and the cause-and-effect association.
- 45. Sign and image.
- 46. Correlation of structure and components.
- 47. The category of reflection as the object of philosophy and natural science.
- 48. Qualitative peculiarities of reflection on various levels of the development of matter.
- 49. Sensation as a kind of reflection.
- 50. The process of reflection as the starting point of control.
- 51. General and subsidiary methods of economic investigations.
- 52. The problem of causality in contemporary legal science.

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- 53. Philosophical significance of the concept of "information."
- 54. Information and entropy.
- 55. Cybernetic methods of investigating control systems of living nature.
- 56. Cybernetics and the problem of evolution.
- 57. Methodological problems of studying self-limiting systems.
- 58. Correlation of experimental and mathematical methods in the study of control processes and systems.
- 59. Perspectives and possibilities of registering the sense and value of information in the theory of information.
- 60. Cybernetics and the category of expediency.
- 61. Cybernetics and the category of causality.
- 62. Cybernetics and the categories of the simple and the complex.
- 63. Methodological problems of simulating sensual forms of knowledge. Methodological problems of simulating cogitative activities. Is it possible to create automatic machines possessing feeling and will?
- 64. Correlation of formal-logical, intuitive, and creative moments in human thought and the possibility of their simulation in cybernetic systems.
- 65. Cybernetics and psychology.
- 66. Cybernetics and the problems of the theory of knowledge.
- 67. Basic directions in the development of contemporary inductive logic.

II. Dialectical Materialism and the Philosophical Problems (cont'd).

68. Significance of the method of formalization in logic.
69. Logical formalisms and metalogic.
70. Basic questions of logical semantics.
71. Mathematical logic as logic and as mathematics.
72. Problems of constructing systems of modal logic.
73. Formal-logical systems as idealized models of extensive logical processes.
74. Philosophical-epistemological questions of the correlation of logical formalisms.
75. Mathematical logic and contemporary physics.
76. Mathematical logic and structural linguistics.
77. Mathematical logic and cybernetics.
78. Classical and constructive mathematical logic and questions of the basis of mathematics.
79. Axiomatic method in contemporary science.
80. Methodological problems in the construction of intensional logical systems.
81. Logic and automation.
82. Philosophical-methodological problems of the theory of the algorithm.
83. Mathematical logic and the problem of infinity.

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84. V. I. Lenin and the philosophical problems of natural science.
85. Science and communism.
86. Science and society in the contemporary epoch.
87. Marxist dialectics and the research methods of particular sciences.
88. The principles of dialectics in contemporary natural science.
89. The problems of the logic of scientific knowledge.
90. Methods of constructing scientific theories.
91. Place and role of mathematical logic in the development of contemporary natural science.
92. Problems of simulation in contemporary science.
93. On the correlation of the forms of motion of matter.
94. The role of physics and chemistry in the investigation of biological processes.



II. Dialectical Materialism and the Philosophical Problems (cont'd).

95. Theoretical thought and experiment in contemporary natural science.
96. The heuristic role of mathematics in contemporary physics and other fields of natural science.
97. Criticism of idealist and metaphysical concepts in philosophical questions of contemporary natural science.
98. Contemporary positivism and natural science.
99. Problems of the physics of elementary particles.
100. Problems of contemporary astronomy.
101. Philosophical significance of the achievements of Soviet science in space research.
102. The finite and the infinite in contemporary physics and astronomy.
103. The problem of reality in contemporary physics.
104. Space and time in micro- and macrophysics.
105. The problem of determinism in contemporary physics.
106. Dynamic and statistical laws in contemporary physics.
107. The problem of discontinuity and continuity of matter in quantum physics.
108. The interrelation of physics and chemistry in the contemporary stage of development of science.
109. Criticism of contemporary "physical" idealism.
110. Rules of development of physical theories.
111. Dialectical concept of development in contemporary biology.
112. Struggle of materialism and idealism in contemporary biology in the problem of the origin and essence of life.
113. On the interdependence of organisms and environment.
114. On the correlation of internal and external factors in the process of organic evolution.
115. The problem of the relation of variability and heredity.
116. The problem of causality and expediency in biology.
117. The problem of integrity in biology.
118. On the correlation of the physiological and the psychological.
119. Philosophical problems in the doctrine of higher nervous activity.
120. Pavlov's teaching of higher nervous activity and the theory of reflection.

## II. Dialectical Materialism and the Philosophical Problems (cont'd).

121. Problems of the evolution of psychics.
122. Questions of the history of mental development of animals.
123. The problem of progress in living nature.
124. Criticism of idealist and metaphysical views in contemporary biology.
125. The struggle of materialism and idealism in the field of chemistry.
126. The correlation of chemistry and physics.
127. The specificity of the chemical form of motion.
128. Chemistry and mathematics.
129. On the role of abstraction in chemistry.
130. Philosophical questions of cosmochemistry.
131. Interaction of the sciences in the study of the earth.
132. Object and method of geology and its place in natural science.
133. Geological form of motion and its connection with other forms of motion of matter.
134. Object and method of geophysics and its significance in the study of the earth.
135. Object and method of geochemistry and its significance in the study of the earth.
136. Interaction of living and nonliving matter on our planet and the significance of biology in the study of the earth.
137. Historism in geology.

## III. Historical Materialism.

1. The XXII<sup>nd</sup> CPSU Congress and the development of the theory of historical materialism.
2. The social sciences--the scientific basis for guiding the development of society.
3. Increasing significance of the subjective factor in communist construction. Communism and labor.
4. Communism and social progress.
5. Regularities of development of social existence under the conditions of the transition from socialism to communism.
6. Dynamics of the social and professional composition of the populations of the USSR.
7. Socialist settling and the construction of cities.
8. Spontaneity and consciousness in social development.

III. Historical Materialism (cont'd).

9. Social questions of the organization of a system of management in socialist society.
10. Transformation of socialist social relations into communist relations.
11. Social structure of Soviet society during the transition from socialism to communism.
12. Social basis of communist society.
13. Communism and freedom.
14. Communism and individuality.
15. The public socialist state.
16. Socialist ideology and socialist psychology.
17. The culture of communism--the highest stage in the cultural development of mankind.
18. Forming a scientific world outlook among all toilers of Soviet society.
19. Science--the spontaneous productive force of communist society.
20. Communist ideology--the most human ideology.
21. Social and individual consciousness.
22. The struggle against survivals of the past in people's consciousness in the period of the building of communism.
23. Regularity of development of the base and superstructure of socialist society.
24. Language as a social phenomenon.
25. Increase in activity of the popular masses in building the new life--the law of the epoch of socialism.

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26. Methodological problems of Soviet historical science.
27. Marxist-Leninist principles of periodizing the history of Soviet society.
28. Historical materialism and the political economy of socialism.
29. Philosophical questions of Soviet ethnographic science.
30. Problems of modeling social processes.
31. Historical materialism and cybernetics.

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32. Experience of specific-sociological investigations for 1960-61.
33. Methodology and methods of specific-sociological investigations.

#### IV. Marxist-Leninist Ethics.

1. Tasks of elaborating Marxist-Leninist ethics in light of the resolutions of the XXIInd Congress of the CPSU.
2. Concerning objective and subjective factors in forming communist morals.
3. On the correlation of law and morals in the period of transition to communism.
4. Questions of communist education of youth under contemporary conditions.
5. The relation of the individual to the collective as an ethical problem.
6. Communism and the new attitude toward labor.
7. On socialist humanism.
8. Socialist patriotism and internationalism as moral principles.
9. The problem of moral appraisal in Marxist-Leninist ethics.
10. On the meaning of life and happiness.
11. On honor and dignity of the Soviet man.
12. On conscience.
13. On the general character of communist morals.
14. On honesty and truthfulness, simplicity and modesty.
15. The problem of ethical values.
16. The development of the communist mode of life and the formation of communist morals.
17. Communism and moral freedom of the individual.
18. The role of positive example in forming communist morals.
19. Criticism of the concepts of debt in bourgeois ethics.
20. The crisis in bourgeois individualism.
21. Criticism of intuitive ethics.
22. Criticism of the Neo-Thomistic understanding of the relation of the individual and society.

#### V. Scientific Atheism.

1. Marxist atheism--the highest form of atheism.
2. Building communism and overcoming religious survivals.
3. On the tasks of Soviet art and literature in the atheistic education of the working people.
4. Communist transformation of the mode of life and the struggle with religious survivals.

V. Scientific Atheism (cont'd).

5. Basic features of contemporary ideology.
6. Atheistic education of the working people--the most important task of forming a scientific world outlook.
7. Criticism of attempts at fideist interpretation of the latest achievements of natural science (series of papers).
8. Criticism of contemporary theology (series of papers).
9. Criticism of contemporary clericalism (series of papers).
10. Criticism of religious moral doctrines.

VI. Aesthetics.

1. The program of building communism and the tasks of Soviet aesthetics.
2. Aesthetics and communist education.
3. Communist moral fiber--the basis for the development of Soviet art.
4. Unity of the ethical and the aesthetic in the art of socialist realism.
5. The role of the creative method of socialist realism in the development of worldwide progressive art.
6. The problem of the ideal in Soviet art.
7. Labor as creative work in Soviet art.
8. Communication with the life of the people--the main line of development of Soviet art.
9. The beautiful in the art of socialist realism.
10. The appearance of the real hero in the art of socialist realism and its educational significance.
11. The moral substance and humanism of Soviet art.
12. Socialist realism--the highest stage of development of worldwide artistic culture.
13. The rapprochement of socialist nations and the problem of perfecting the forms of national arts and literature.
14. The problem of the contemporaneity of art.
15. Innovation of Soviet art and the tie with the humanistic traditions of classical art.
16. The international communist movement and questions of art.
17. The role of ideas in artistic creativity.
18. The problem of the individual and the collective in Soviet art.

VI. Aesthetics (cont'd).

19. Soviet amateur talent activities as a means of aesthetic education.
20. Spiritual and intellectual appearance of heroes of Soviet literature and art.
21. Truthfulness and verisimilitude in art.
22. Problems of forming aesthetic tastes.
23. Analysis of the category "aesthetic requirement."
24. What is aesthetic enjoyment?
25. The cinema as a means of aesthetic education.
26. Aesthetic problems of Soviet architecture.
27. Decorative and applied art as a means of aesthetic education.
28. The diversity of forms, styles, and genres of the art of socialist realism.
29. Criticism of the aesthetic theories of anticommunism.
30. The aesthetics of pragmatism and its social content.
31. The modernist theory of "self-expression" and its influence on art.
32. The role of Freudian theories in contemporary bourgeois art and literature.
33. Formalism--the leading tendency in bourgeois aesthetics.

VII. Criticism of Contemporary Bourgeois Philosophy and Sociology.

1. Existentialism and Freudianism as the main forms of contemporary irrationalism.
2. Socio-political and ideological sources of the philosophy of existentialism.
3. The problem of freedom and responsibility and contemporary existentialism.
4. Reflection of existentialism in contemporary bourgeois art.
5. Existentialism and the crisis in bourgeois culture.
6. Contemporary Freudianism and the crisis of the individual in bourgeois society.
7. Freudianism and art.
8. Criticism of the positivist interpretation of mathematics.
9. Symbolic logic and neopositivism.
10. Contemporary irrationalist conceptions of language.
11. Criticism of contemporary forms of agnosticism.

VII. Criticism of Contemporary Bourgeois Philosophy (cont'd).

12. Critical analysis of the gnosiology of Neo-Thomism.
13. Against Neo-Thomistic falsification of natural science.
14. Criticism of the ontology of Neo-Thomism.
15. "Naturalistic" trends in bourgeois philosophy.
16. The distortion of the problem of development by Neo-Thomism.
17. The crisis in bourgeois philosophy and its influence on contemporary sociological investigations.
18. Acceptance and methods of research in contemporary natural science and their interpretation by neopositivism.
19. Clericalism as an ideological-political weapon of imperialism.
20. Pragmatism and its influence on scientific and social thinking in the USA.
21. The problem of historicism in contemporary bourgeois philosophy.
22. Critical analysis of the basic phenomenological directions.

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23. Criticism of bourgeois sociological conceptions pretending to the role of general theory (for example, the "structural-functional analysis" of T. Parsons and R. Merton in the USA).
24. Criticism of acceptances, methods, and technical means of empirical research in contemporary bourgeois sociology (for examples of specific sociological work and research).
25. Critical analysis of separate divisions of contemporary bourgeois sociology ("political sociology," "industrial sociology," "social stratification," "sociology of the individual," "sociology of knowledge," "sociology of science," "sociology of urban and rural life," "sociology of public opinion and the means of mass propaganda," "sociology of bureaucracy, organization, and groups," "sociology of public control and social changes," "social psychology," "social anthropology," "sociology of religion," "demography and ecology").
26. Criticism of bourgeois views on social progress.
27. Criticism of contemporary forms of revisionism and opportunism in the working-class movement.
28. Critical analysis of the forms and methods of contemporary anticommunism.
29. Criticism of general ideological, sociological, and philosophical justifications of the aggressive policy of imperialism and colonialism.
30. What's new in the development of Marxist philosophy and sociology abroad.

VIII. History of Philosophy.

1. The XXIIInd Congress of the CPSU and methodological questions of the history of philosophy.
2. The problem of the continuity of development of ideologies in the new program of the CPSU.
3. The object of the history of Marxist-Leninist philosophy, basic stages and regularities of its development.
4. On the content and periodization of the Leninist stage of Marxist philosophy.
5. On the regularities of development of philosophical knowledge.
6. The logical and the historical in the history of philosophy as science.
7. The struggle of materialism and idealism--the most important source in the development of philosophy.
8. Historical continuity and development in philosophical knowledge.
9. The object of philosophy and its change in the history of philosophy.
10. The problem of historical ideological ties and mutual influences in the history of philosophy.
11. The development of social relations--the basis of the development of philosophical knowledge.
12. The interdependence of the history of philosophy and the history of the sciences (social and natural).
13. The history of philosophy and the history of culture (papers on separate epochs).
14. The national and the international in the history of philosophy.
15. The problem of Party spirit in historico-philosophical research.
16. The history of philosophy and religion.
17. On the various principles of building philosophical systems in history.
18. On the intrinsic logic of philosophical thought and its correlation with the sources determining the development of philosophy.
19. The ideas of humanism in pre-Marxist philosophy.
20. Humanism in the ideology of Russian revolutionary democracy.
21. Development of the idea of progress in pre-Marxist philosophy.
22. The historical significance of atheism in Russian revolutionary democracy.



VIII. History of Philosophy (cont'd).

23. Fundamental stages in the development of philosophy in the USSR.
24. Study and propaganda of materialist heredity in the epoch of the building of socialism.
25. Dissemination and development of the philosophy of Marxism in the countries of the people's democracy (series of papers).
26. Dissemination and development of Marxist-Leninist philosophy in capitalistically developed countries (series of papers).
27. Dissemination and development of Marxist-Leninist philosophy in colonial and dependent countries (series of papers).
28. Criticism of the conception and method of "comparative philosophy."
29. Criticism of the abstract-typological method (psychologism) in the historical research of philosophy and science.
30. Criticism of the conception of rotation of philosophical and scientific ideas.
31. Criticism of the existentialist conception in the history of philosophy.
32. Criticism of the Neo-Thomist and Neo-Scholastic conception of the history of philosophy.
33. Criticism of the idealist a priori conception of the history of philosophy.
34. Neopositivism and the history of philosophy.
35. Criticism of factologism in the history of philosophy.

IX. Criticism and Bibliography.

1. Reviews of textbooks and manuals in all divisions of philosophical science.
2. Results of discussion of philosophical textbooks and programs.
3. Reviews of the most interesting monographs on philosophical problems.
4. Philosophical reviews of great works in other social sciences.
5. Philosophical reviews of outstanding works in the field of natural science.
6. Reviewing scientific transactions and other philosophical works of universities and institutes by scientific collectives from the departments of philosophy of VUZes and other establishments.
7. Historiographic surveys of separate problems of philosophical science.

IX. Criticism and Bibliography (cont'd).

8. Surveys of Soviet scientific and popular-science literature on separate most urgent philosophical problems, which must reflect the state of development of the scientific problem and the level of its popularization to expose questionable points of view and to support attempts for the positive resolution of debatable questions.
9. Surveys of scientific works of philosophers with respect to separate republics and cities (thematic).
10. Surveys of foreign philosophical journals.
11. Reviews and surveys of philosophical works emanating in the People's democracies.
12. Reviews and surveys of Marxist philosophical literature, as well as the works of progressive scholars emanating in capitalist countries.
13. Publication of short annotations of new books on philosophy and sociology.

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